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NIMA & DIA REVIEWS COMPLETED

T/IV/R-1/1
12 October 1965

U N I T E D S T A T E S I N T E L L I G E N C E B O A R D

COMMITTEE ON DOCUMENTATION

TASK TEAM IV - INSTALLATIONS

FINAL REPORT

SUMMARY

1. Task Team IV has concluded that four elements are required for the positive identification of installations and geographic features of intelligence interest. These elements are:

a. Installation identification number.

b. A designator of the categories involved; in other words, functional classification of the installation or geographic feature.

c. The name of the installation or geographic feature.

d. The coordinates (geographic and/or UTM) of the location of the installation and the graphic source from which derived.

A fifth element--an indicator for the country in which the installation is located--is desirable but not required for positive identification.

2. The Task Team recommends that the installation identification system contained in the DIA Automated Intelligence File (AIF) be adopted for use in this field by the Washington Intelligence Community, and that the

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

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functional classification contained in the "Handbook for Installation Naming and Functional Classification (DIAM 65-3-1) also be adopted. Recommended procedures, which are necessarily somewhat complicated, are those contained in DIAM 65-3-1. As to coordinates, the Team recommends the use of the "Point Reference Guide PC-560/1-64, with the use of graphic references from which the coordinates are derived.

3. The Final Report, together with the tabs mentioned therein, provides details of the many conclusions reached by the Task Team with respect to the four elements mentioned and contains a discussion also of a country code system.

4. On one point and one point alone, the Task Team was unable to reach unanimous agreement prior to submission of its Interim Report and this concerned the naming of missile sites. Subsequent to the submission of the Interim Report, due to the activities of the Task Team and the active participation of representatives of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Photographic Interpretation Center, and appropriate elements of the Central Intelligence Agency, this matter was resolved to the satisfaction of all concerned. This was made possible by DIA's adoption of the NPIC system for naming of research and development missile sites and the adoption by CIA/NPIC of DIA's naming procedures for operational missile sites. This solution represents the initial fruits of the operation of Task Team IV.

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identifying elements in a variety of information processing systems (manual, EAM, EDP, etc.), and allowing for inclusion of elements found in both machine-structured and indexed narrative systems.

3. To this end, the Task Team has devoted a number of meetings in exploration of the minimum number of elements required for positive identification of installations (or geographic features) of intelligence interest, of universal applicability regardless of the type of category of installation, i.e., applicable to both Port Facilities and Biological Warfare Research Institutes, to both Submarine Force Headquarters and Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Launch Sites, to both Ammunition Depots and Wet Cell Storage Battery Production Facilities, etc.

4. The Task Team has concluded that with the use of four factors or elements, positive identification can be made of installations and/or geographic features of intelligence interest; that these elements are applicable to all types or categories of installations/geographic features; that community-wide use of these elements will facilitate the processing and exchange of intelligence information and documents thereon; that these elements may be applied to all sources and systems of intelligence interest; that these elements can be incorporated in a format of the characteristics desired for information processing, dissemination, collection guidance and installation analysis; that these elements can be used in a variety of information processing systems and that the four elements selected also satisfy the need for inclusion in both machine-structured and indexed narrative systems.

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5. The elements selected are as follows:

a. An installation identification number.

b. A designator of the category involved; in other words, the functional classification of the installation or geographic feature.

c. The name of the installation or geographic feature.

d. The coordinates of the location of the installation, and the source from which derived.

Consideration was also given to an indicator for the country in which the installation is located.

6. Agreement was reached fairly promptly and unanimously within the Task Team on the factors listed above. Considerable time was devoted to exploration of the advantages and disadvantages of the various alternatives available in the Intelligence Community with respect to functional codes, UTM or geographic coordinates, country codes, etc. Ultimately, agreement was reached by the Task Team that the following be adopted by the Intelligence Community for use in formats devoted to installations and geographic features of intelligence interest:

a. Installation Identification Number:

(1) The installation identification numbering system recommended for adoption by the Intelligence Community is that contained in the DIA Automated Intelligence File, one of the most massive compilations within the Intelligence Community of foreign installations/geographic features. It contains some [redacted] installations, covers [redacted] countries, is in wide use throughout the Intelligence Community by

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providing a common language of communication among collectors, producers, and users. This numbering system had its origin in the Bombing Encyclopedia (B.E.), which was one of the earliest inter-service targeting publications. The published B.E., containing data on

25X1A [redacted] installations primarily in the Eastern Hemisphere, is still published annually and is disseminated in both printed and magnetic tape form. The same installation numbering system, however, has been extended to apply to all cities, place names, and other installations--industrial, military, governmental--which can be geographically located at fixed positions.

(2) The B.E. number consists of 10 characters all of which are numeric except one which may be alphabetic. The first four characters indicate the World Aeronautical Chart (WAC) area in which the installation is located. The last six characters refer to the specific installation or feature within the WAC.

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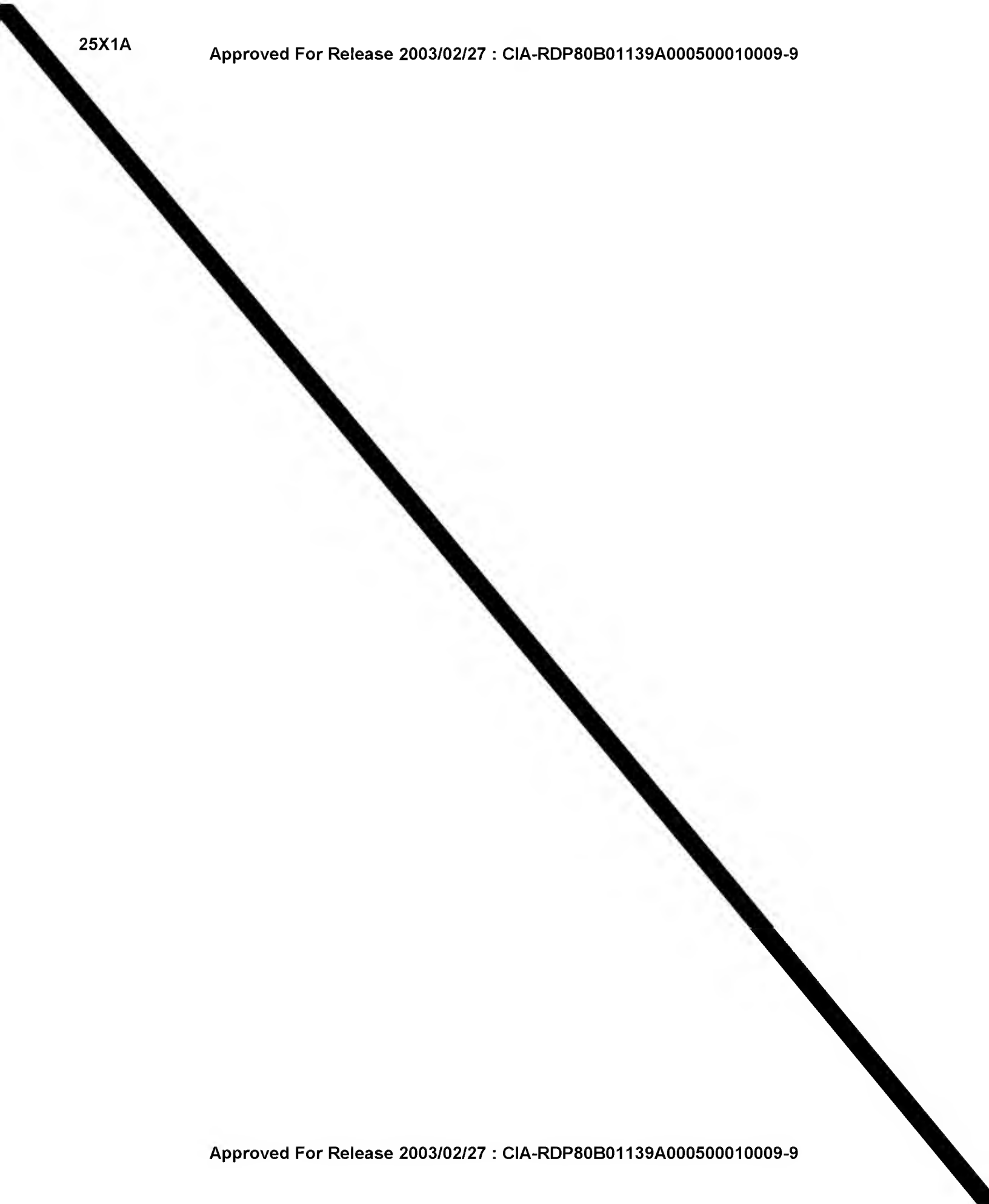

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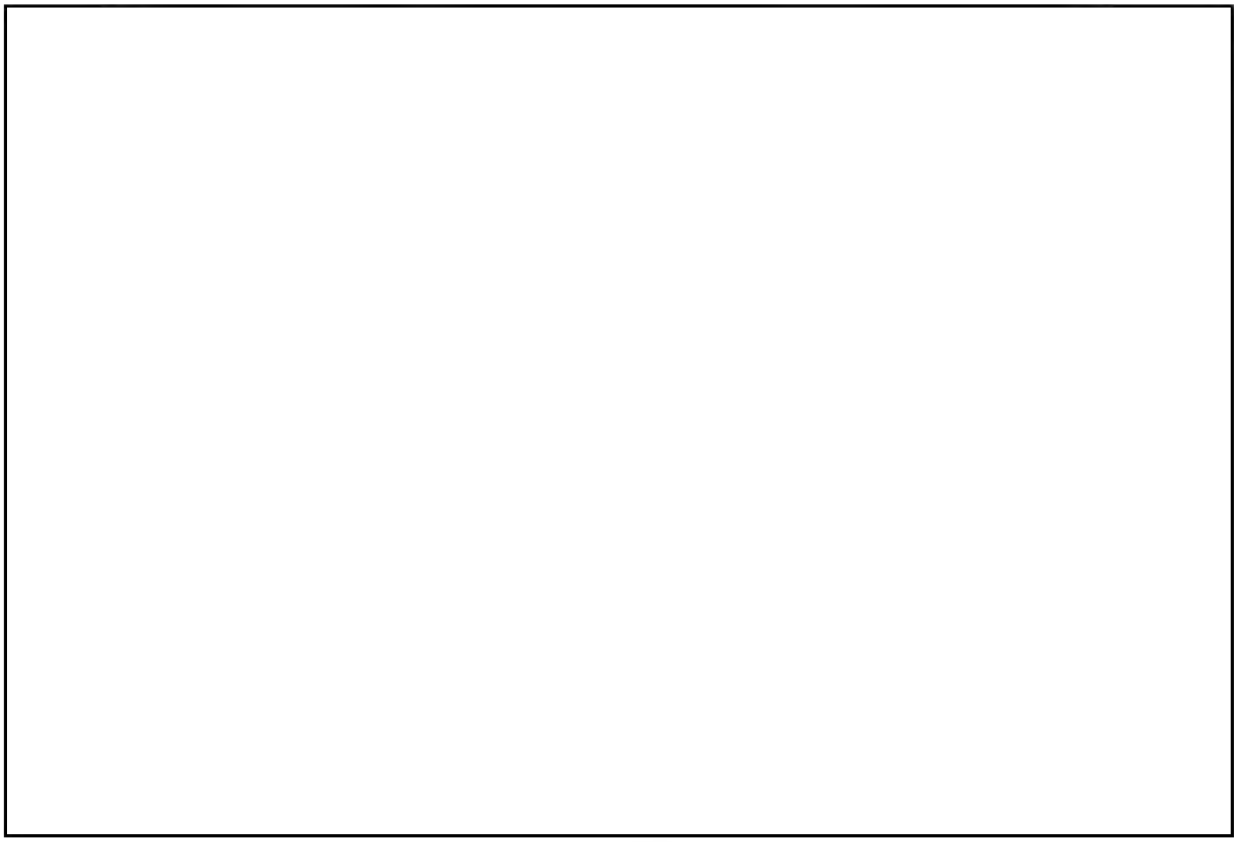

b. Functional Classification Code:

(1) The Task Team considered carefully two different functional codes--the Intelligence Subject Code (ISC) and the category code contained in the Handbook for Installation Naming and Functional Classification (HINFC) (DIA Manual 65-3-1). The former was initially developed by the Central Intelligence Agency in 1948 and subsequently was revised under the auspices of the U. S. Intelligence Board's Committee on Documentation. It is regarded by the Task Team as an excellent subject classification code and as being applicable to both manual and machine systems. It is

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currently used in some applications by the CIA, the Department of State, DIA, and others. It is a very comprehensive code in subject, covering a wide variety of categories, such as climate, coconut oil, compromise of foreigners, education, glandular fever, glue, human disease incidence, labelling machinery, political indoctrination, domestic trade, wine, etc., all of possible intelligence interest.

(2) For adaptation to installations, however, it often fails to be definitive enough to allow the proper or designed degree of functional description. For example, the ISC includes code [redacted] 25X1A for surface-to-surface missiles, with subcategories [redacted] for short- and medium-range; [redacted] 25X1A for intermediate-range ballistic missiles; and [redacted] 25X1A for intercontinental-range. This breakout is undoubtedly adequate for subject classification. On the other hand, the HINFC, initially developed by the Air Force for targeting applications and production of the B.E., has been subsequently expanded and developed for application to all types of installations and is used extensively in ADP files throughout the DoD and other agencies. To illustrate by similar example as above, this code defines [redacted] 25X1A to be operational missile installations for fixed systems, general, and [redacted] 25X1A for SSM sites, fixed, general. The latter has

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subcategories for ICBM, IRBM, MRBM, SRBM, and SSM sites--cruise. This 5-digit code can be further extended in most instances to provide a more functional breakdown, if warranted.

(3) A complete tabulation of the code structure is to be found in DIA Manual 65-3-1, with a more detailed description for adaptation to special requirements in the individual category summary sheets in various DIA publications. Recognition of the great value of both systems is apparent in the operations of the DIA, which uses the ISC as a subject code for document storage and the category code in DIAM 65-3-1 as the installation functional code. Both codes are used by DIA research analysts. Installation coding is used for categorization of installations with the same category code found in all of DIA's targeting publications, target files, and in the operational plans of the U&S Commanders. After careful consideration of the matter, the Task Team concluded by recommending the use of the DIA 65-3-1 HINFC category code for uniform use throughout the Intelligence Community as one of the four indicators required for positive installation (and geographic feature) identification.

(4) See Tab B attached for further particulars of this identifying element.

c. The Name of the Installation or Geographic Feature:

(1) The Task Team agreed rather quickly that in the spelling of place names, the Intelligence Community should

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abide to the greatest possible extent with the "preferred spelling" as determined by the U. S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN), which has been designated by Public Law 242, 80th Congress, as the authority for all such nomenclature in government publications. However, when both the conventional and native spellings are BGN-approved, the Task Team concluded that in the interests of uniform procedure, the use of the native spelling should be the practice of the Intelligence Community in identifying installations and geographic features of intelligence interest in installation/targeting documents with the widest possible latitude accorded to elements of the Intelligence Community in using either the native spelling or the conventional spelling of place names in briefings.

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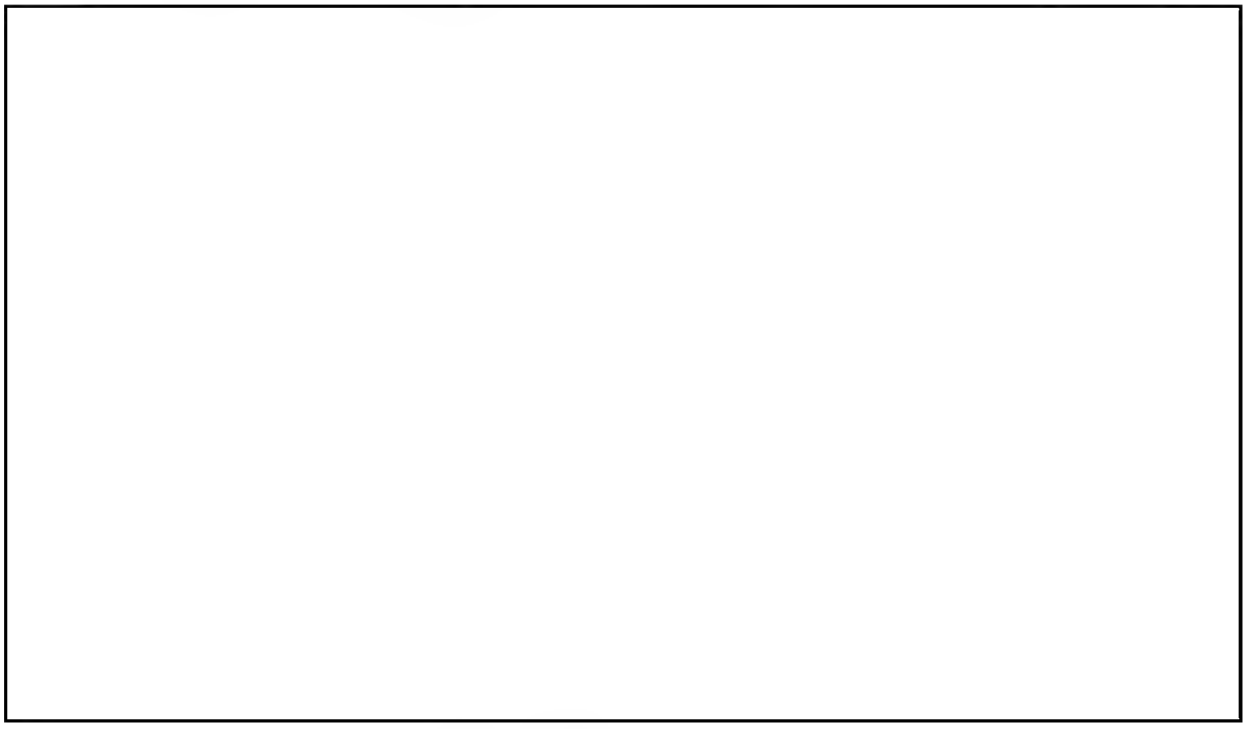

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Community for identification of the city in question; however, for briefing or other special purposes, the use

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(3) Variations between the anglicization of "conventional" and "native" place names are frequently to be found in the Near and Middle East. The following examples will suffice to illustrate this point:

Conventional Name	Native Name

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This serves to buttress the statement that a name without a a unique identification number for the same name is not necessarily very helpful as such.

(4) Although the United States Intelligence Community is supposed to adhere to transliteration systems which are sanctioned by the Board on Geographic Names for various languages, the degree of adherence to such transliteration systems varies somewhat within the Intelligence Community.

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For example, the National Security Agency has had to adopt, for operational reasons, certain unique transliterations in some of the systems. Certain ambiguities are to be found in the Cyrillic-Latin transliterations prescribed by the BGN. For example, one Latin letter represents more than one Cyrillic letter, and one Cyrillic letter may have more than one transliterated form depending upon its position in a Russian word, and single Cyrillic letters are represented by two Latin characters which may or may not be converted unambiguously back to Cyrillic. The National Security Agency is not alone in this field, and confusion exists in the present Cyrillic-to-Latin transliteration system used by many organizations in the Intelligence Community. While advocating the use of BGN-approved place names, the Task Team is aware of the problem involved in transliteration and recommends that all transliteration systems used by the Intelligence Community and consumers be examined with the aim of developing systems which would be acceptable for use by the interested agencies and which would facilitate the exchange of information in forms readily usable by all. The community is now grappling with the Cyrillic-Latin transliteration systems. This is the subject with which a working group within Task Team III is currently busily engaged. The concern of Task Team IV in this matter is that any success achieved by Task Team III will assist in standardization of but one element

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required for the positive identification of installations and geographic features. In the meantime, intelligence analysts are urged to check the NIS Gazetteer, to ensure that the place name used is BGN-verified.

(5) The naming policy for airfields varies slightly from the procedure used for place names with regard to accepted versus BGN-verified names. Although it is the general practice to incorporate a city or town name with "native spelling" as an integral part of the name of an installation or geographic feature, the same practice does not always prevail with respect to airfields. For example, associated with the city of Washington, D. C., are a number of airfields such as DULLES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT, ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, etc. Of these, only one incorporates the city or complex name "Washington." In the case of airfields associated with the city of MOSKVA (with the conventional name of MOSCOW), a number of the airfields have incorporated in their names the rendition MOSCOW, such as MOSCOW/CHERTANOVO, MOSCOW/FILI, MOSCOW/LYUBERTSY, MOSCOW/ORLOVO, MOSCOW/TUSHINO, MOSCOW/CENTRAL, etc. In the case of STALINGRAD/BEKETOVSKAYA and STALINGRAD/GUMRAK airfields, names were changed to VOLGOGRAD/BEKETOVSKAYA and VOLGOGRAD/GUMRAK, respectively, when the name of the city was changed. A survey of the naming of airfields as a whole, however, does reveal a number of instances of departure from association of

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of an airfield name with the current rendition of the transliterated name of the place name with which the airfields are associated. Insofar as the naming of airfields is concerned, the Task Team concluded that the Intelligence Community should be guided by the accepted name as established for "Free World" airfields by the Aeronautical Chart and Information Center; and for other foreign airfields, by the Defense Intelligence Agency. The latter also maintains cross-referenced indices to alternatively spelled airfield names. Thus TOKYO INTERNATIONAL is preferred to HANEDA; LAND'S END instead of PENZANCE; and LENINGRAD/GORELOVO instead of any of the following: GORELOVO NO. 1, KONSTANTINOVKA, KRASNOYE-SELO, NIKKAROVO.

(6) For installations and geographic features (as separate and distinct from cities and towns as such, and from airfields as such), the Task Team concluded that uniform usage of an "official name" which would be used in all studies, reports, plans and communications was highly desirable as one element of unmistakable identification of individual installations. Because of the large number of installations dealt with, the content, form and order of installation names are required to follow certain procedures to avoid the confusion which would result from lack of uniform treatment. For the naming of installations, therefore, it

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was concluded by the Task Team that certain components should be used and that these components, however many or however few were used should be in the following order:

(a) Place name

(b) Functional Name

(c) Distinguishing descriptive terms (if necessary)

(d) Underground designation (if relevant)

(e) Proper name (if any)

(f) "Imeni" (honorary name) if any. (This will ordinarily apply only in the case of the Soviet Union and her more imitative satellites.)

(g) Plant number (if any)

(h) Special designations for missile sites

(7) Place Name: The first part of the installation name is the place name, which is preferred by the U. S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN), of the city, town, or locality in or nearest to which the installation is located. The BGN short name, if available, should be used. A separate procedure will be applied with respect to Surface-to-Air sites, which are discussed separately below. ICBM and IRBM sites are to be named after the place name or missile complex to which they are functionally assigned.

(8) Functional Name: The functional name should be as descriptive as possible of the actual function of the installation. The function should be defined precisely. Functional

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names stated in company titles are often misleading. Following are examples of cases where precise functional definitions are found necessary:

(a) An airframe plant or aircraft engine plant is not properly described if called an "aircraft plant."

(b) A railroad locomotive repair shop is clearly not a "locomotive factory."

The functional name is always written in full if space allows, but where limitations of space occur, prescribed abbreviations may be used. New, expanded lists of English and Russian abbreviations, using upper case letters exclusively, are available. These abbreviations were designed especially for Automatic Data Processing and are the approved list for all target names and related matters.

(9) Distinguishing Descriptive Terms: If it is necessary to use the name of a district within a city, a compass direction, or other term to distinguish geographically or otherwise between similar installations, such distinguishing terms will follow the functional name. Following are examples of the use of such terms:

(a) MOSKVA OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS PLANT TUSHINO

(b) KIYEV PORT AREA NORTH

(c) OMSK THERMAL POWER PLANT RIGHT BANK IRTYSH RIVER

Special case: Such transportation installations as bridges and tunnels contain as part of the functional name terms

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describing streams crossed or tunneled under. Further descriptive terms will follow, where necessary.

(10) Underground Designation: In the cases of underground or partially underground plants, the distinguishing term is to be followed by the designation UG, meaning underground, or PUG, meaning partially underground.

(11) Proper Name

(a) The proper name, which follows next in order, is usually the identifying title of the installation. The proper name may be the corporate, partnership, or proprietorship name. In Russia the proper name may be a commemorative title or slogan reflective of Soviet ideology, or an appellation suitable to the function of the installation. It also may be the initial letters of, or an abbreviation of, the full name. These initials or abbreviations by common usage often become proper names.

(b) The proper name is always given in the local language form or an official transliteration of it. It is never translated from another language into English.

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1 Example

2 Example (Russian): BARNAUL BOILER PLANT SERP I MOLOT

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(c) The proper name is listed in the nominative case only. (In the case of Russian and other highly inflected languages, installation names are often encountered in the genitive or other case forms.)

(d) The proper name will always be written full, if possible. When it is necessary to abbreviate Russian proper names, the "Prescribed Russian Abbreviations," should be consulted. Listings of proper name abbreviations in English and other languages have not been attempted.

(12) Imeni

(a) This word, which means literally "of the name" in Russian, denotes an honorary or dedicatory title. It always refers to a person, usually a Russian or Communist hero. These titles are common for Russian installations, and the system is being extended into satellite countries. As in the case of the proper name, the "imeni" always appears in the nominative case. (In Russian source materials, the word "imeni," of course, is followed by the genitive case. However, in the Bombing Encyclopedia, the word "imeni" does not itself appear, and the nominative case is used.)

(b) The "imeni" will be written in full unless space limitations make abbreviation necessary. See "Prescribed Russian Abbreviations," for standard "imeni" abbreviations.

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Examples: GORKIY MOTOR VEHICLE PLANT MOLOTOV, VORONEZH MACHINERY PLANT LENIN

(c) Some installations may have both a proper name and an "imeni," but these cases are not numerous. Where both a proper name and an "imeni" are used, the "imeni" follows the proper name.

Example: LISICHANSK CHEMICAL COMBINE DONSODA LENIN

(13) Plant Number: This number is the plant number officially assigned by the controlling government ministry in the cases of Russia and satellite countries or in other countries where industries have been "nationalized." In cases where installations are privately operated, the plant number will be any number officially assigned by the plant management.

(14) Special Designation for Missile Sites

(a) The name of Surface-to-Air Missile Sites should incorporate the place name of complex within [ ] nautical miles (if possible) of the SAM site. A surface-to-air missile (SAM) site name bears a designation occupying

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(b) ICBM and IRBM sites are to be named after the place name or missile complex to which they are functionally assigned, followed by a numerical or alphabetic indicator.

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With respect to this particular point, the Task Team concluded that all Surface-to-Surface Missile Test Sites should be further identified by means of a letter suffix to the name of the installation and, while unanimously agreeing that a single system should prevail for designation of Operationally Deployed Sites, noted that two systems currently prevail. One of these calls for the consecutive numbering of launch sites associated with a single place name, and the other system calls for the consecutive lettering of launch sites associated with a single place name. Ultimately, as a result of a series of meetings, the last one of which was chaired by Mr. Paul A. Borel, agreement was reached on a single system covering both test sites and operational missile sites under which DIA agreed to adopt

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[redacted] This solution was then recorded in a memorandum of agreement between CIA and DIA.

(c) See Tab C attached for further particulars on naming of SAM sites.

(15) In all cases, it is considered important in the interest of standardization of format that an arbitrary limit be established for length of installation name to facilitate distinction

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in automated or mechanical systems. Although abbreviations may be required in isolated instances, DIA experience has proven a maximum of 38 characters to be entirely satisfactory for name identification purposes. The only other general restriction on the name is that the first character must be alphabetic. Any of the remaining positions may then be alphabetic, numeric, mixed or blank. In general, hyphens, apostrophies, and other punctuation marks or special characters should not be used.

d. The Coordinates of the Location of the Installation

(1) Before reaching agreement on the use of UTM Grid Reference and/or geographic coordinates, as one element required for the positive identification of installations and geographic features of intelligence interest, the Task Team concluded unanimously that the need existed for common agreement on determination of the reference points to be used for various categories of installations, etc., to which the UTM Grid Reference and/or geographic coordinates would apply. Obviously, when pin-pointing the location of an airfield with geographic coordinates given to the nearest second, it is important to know, for various types of runway configuration, what is the agreed-upon reference point for depiction of the precise location of the airfield in question. Similarly, agreement is necessary for a pin-pointed Reference Point or Points for depiction of the location of cities, of population, of steel miles and of individual elements within them.

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(2) Having reached agreement on this point, the Task Team endorsed Community-wide use of the Point Reference Guide Book, produced by DIA as PC-560/1-64, March, 1964. The Point Reference Guide Book covers a fairly large number of categories of installations and geographic features, is under continuous review and is gradually being expanded to cover additional categories of installations and geographic features. For illustrative purposes, three sample pages accompany this Interim Report as Tab "D".

(3) For "Cities," it was agreed that the coordinates would locate the center of the smallest circle encompassing 95% of the built-up area; and for "Population" it was agreed that the coordinates would locate the center of the smallest circle (not to exceed four nautical miles radius) encompassing at least 95% of the population of the complex, but that in those instances where multiple coordinates are given, they locate the center of the respective circles which collectively delineate the area in which at least 95% of the population is located.

(4) Agreement having been reached on the endorsement of use of the Point Reference Guide Book by the Intelligence Community, the Task Team then agreed upon:

(a) The use of "Installation Coordinates Geographic," and/or the use of "Installation Coordinates UTM," and coupled with

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(b) The use of graphic references on which the coordinates are based.

(5) In reaching this agreement, the Task Team appreciated fully the fact that geographic coordinates are widely used but for certain uses, UTM coordinates are desirable. In both instances, however, the Task Team concluded that the sources used for derivation of the coordinates must be furnished in all instances. In the Contingency Planning Facilities List Program, for example, both types of coordinates are used. Thus for the town of Desaguadero in Bolivia [redacted] the geographic 25X1A coordinates given are 16-33-31S/069-01-50W, with the UTM coordinates given as 19K DB 96740 69250. The same entry also provides the graphic reference on which these coordinates were based, in the instance cited, to the map produced by the Instituto Geographico Militar De Catastracion Nacional, Scale 0250, Sheet 25, produced in December, 1933. Programs exist for a variety of computer conversions from one system to another.

(6) Although it is beyond the scope of the task assigned to this Task Team, which is devoted to steps required for positive identification of installations and geographic features, some discussion was devoted by the Task Team to various types of Coordinate Symbology, to institution of a uniform practice within the Intelligence Community in terms of sequential preference to be accorded to maps and charts available, and to depiction of the geodetic data used in graphic compilation.

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Details are attached as Tab E, and the Task Team recommends that the Intelligence Community would be well advised to consider the advantages of adoption to the extent possible of the procedures therein outlined.

e. Country Code: The final factor recommended by the Task Team to aid in the positive identification of installations and/or geographic features is a country designator code which is highly desired but not necessarily mandatory for positive identification. After observing that there are a number of country/area codes now in use in the Army, the National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Central Intelligence Agency, some Naval ship reporting codes, etc., the Task Team concluded that for purposes of installation identification and geographic feature identification, (primarily in the field of target intelligence) the Intelligence Community should use the Geopolitical Code for Intelligence Systems, known also as the DoD 2-alpha character code, (JCS Pub 7 or DIA Instruction 65-6A) with the understanding that in the cases of installations linking two countries, such as international bridges, the country code to be used would be that of the country of primary interest, for purposes of identification. Line entries covering such installations should also provide an indication, by means of the same code, of the country of secondary interest. The Task Team made no attempt to define steps to determine the factors involved in deciding which would be a country of "primary interest" and which would be a country of "secondary interest," feeling that this prerogative should be retained by the skilled a··lysts involved in the categories entailed.

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7. Having reached agreement on the factors needed for positive identification of installations and/or geographic features, the Task Team then devised a single format the use of which is recommended by elements concerned within the Intelligence Community. A copy of the proposed format is attached as Tab "F." It provides for entry of the following particulars of an installation as illustrated, for example, in the case of an Albanian Petroleum Refinery:

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Tab "G" provides details of formal coding requirements.

8. Conclusions: The Task Team concludes, in essence, that for positive identification of installations and geographic features of intelligence interest, the following factors should be uniformly put into use by all members of the Intelligence Community:

a. An Installation or Geographic Feature Identification Number: Specifically recommended is the identification numbering system contained in the DIA Automated Intelligence File, consisting of two parts, a World Aeronautical Chart number plus an installation or geographic feature number, the combination being more generally known as the Bombing Encyclopedia or B.E. number.

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b. A Functional Classification Code: Specifically recommended is the category code contained in the DIA "Handbook for Installation Naming and Functional Classification" (DIAM 65-3-1).

c. Name of the Installation or Geographic Feature: Specifically recommended is the naming procedure spelled out in considerable detail in the same Handbook mentioned in 8. b. above.

d. The Coordinates of the Location of the Installation or Geographic Feature: Specifically recommended are:

(1) The use of the Point Reference Guide Book (DIA's PC-560/1-64).

(2) The use of either geographic coordinates to seconds or equivalent UTM grid coordinates, or both, coupled with the graphic references on which the coordinates are based.

The Task Team also concluded that the Intelligence Community in the field of installations and geographic feature of intelligence interest would be well advised to consider favorably the uniform use, to the extent feasible, and without necessarily supplanting other code systems in current use, of the "Geopolitical Code for Intelligence Systems," also known as the "Standard Geographic Code for Joint Usage in Command and Control," JCS Publication No. 7.

9. The Task Team, after investigating the formats used by the many elements of the Intelligence Community involved in intelligence with respect to installations and geographic features of intelligence interest, concluded that adoption of the four elements, required for positive identification, would have a very minimal impact upon the holdings and

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procedures of the agencies concerned. The positive benefits to be attained by uniformity in use of these four factors include not only accuracy and speed in interchange of information with respect to the installations concerned, by oral, manual, or computerized means, but should serve to preclude the confusion experienced by the Intelligence Community when many identification systems, used by as many entities, fail to mesh.

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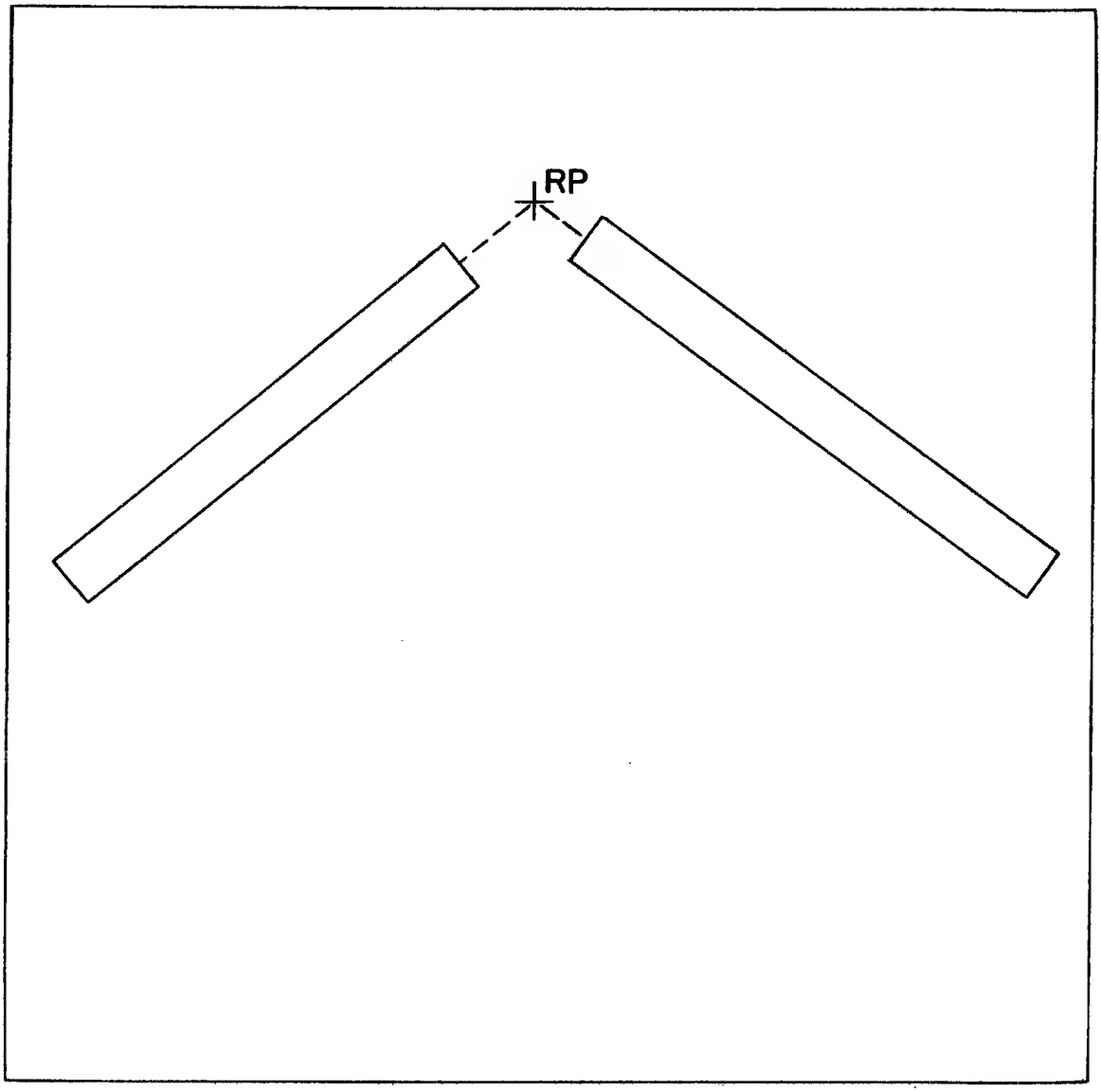
80000 (80010 - 80118) AIRFIELD

REFERENCE POINT: Diverging operational runways (over 90°). RP is a point at the vertex of the angle formed by the two runways.



NOTE: Insignificant runways, even though operational will not be considered in determining the RP. Additionally, it must be recognized that runway patterns may not meet an exact rule; in these cases the judgment of the airfield analyst based upon one or more of the foregoing rules must be applied.

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TAB "E"

COORDINATE REFERENCE CRITERIA

1. The following guidance relative to priorities and order of precedence of graphic materials is provided for use in deriving geographic coordinates.

a. Criterion 1 - For all Target Categories: Criterion is applicable to all installations in Target Reference Number (TRN)* areas 0, 1, and 2 regardless of program (TDI, CPEL, BE) activity. Coordinates for these installations will be referenced to the current ATMP (Air Target Materials Program) graphic, when available, in the following order of precedence:

Series 1:200,000 Chart
Series 1:50,000 Chart/Mosaic
Series 1:100,000 Chart
Series 1:25,000 Chart/Mosaic

Where no ATMP graphic is available, the coordinates for these installations will be referenced to available source graphics in the following general order of preferred scale series. The selection of specific source graphics from this list will be based on analytical judgment as to the best available materials for any particular geographic area:

AMS Series 1:50,000 Map
AMS Series 1:100,000 Map
AMS Series 1:250,000 Map
USAF Aeronautical Chart (AGC) Series 1:250,000

*Areas are defined in DIA Target Data Inventory Procedural Flow Manual.

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U. S. Naval Oceanographic Office Series 1:200,000 or larger scale
USAF Approach Chart Series 1:250,000
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Series 1:250,000 or larger scale
AMS Series 1:500,000 Map
USAF Pilotage Chart Series 1:500,000
USAF ONC, WAC or AMS Maps Series 1:1,000,000

b. Criterion 2 - For all Target Categories: Criterion is applicable to all installations in TRN Areas 3 through 8, regardless of program (BE, CPFL) activity. All coordinates being derived for installations in TRN Areas 3 through 8 will be referenced to available scale series graphics in the following order of priority precedence. The selection of specific source graphics from this list will be based on analytical judgment as to the best available materials for any particular geographic area:

AMS Series 1:50,000 Map
ATMP Series 1:50,000 Chart/Mosaic
AMS Series 1:100,000 Map
ATMP Series 1:100,000 Chart
ATMP Series 1:200,000 Chart
AMS Series 1:250,000 Map
USAF Aeronautical Chart (AGC) Series 1:250,000
U. S. Naval Oceanographic Office Series 1:200,000 or larger scale
USAF Approach Chart Series 1:250,000
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Series 1:250,000 or larger scale
Foreign Source Graphics Series 1:250,000 or larger scale
AMS Series 1:500,000 Map
USAF Pilotage Chart Series 1:500,000
USAF ONC, WAC or AMS Maps Series 1:1,000,000

c. Except for the established ATMP precedence in TDI areas, several factors should be considered in choosing a suitable graphic for the determination of geographic coordinates.

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(1) The analyst should consider the choice between U.S.-produced standard series graphics and foreign-produced graphics. The U. S.-produced graphics are catalogued, are considered to be in general use, and are available to the users by means of normal requistioning procedures. Therefore, primary consideration should be given to the selection of these graphics in lieu of foreign-produced graphics which are not normally available to the users and would require reproduction and distribution which are both time-consuming and expensive.

(2) Usefulness in terms of currency of publication, the accuracy of information and the suitability of scale for the accurate geographic location of the installation must be considered in choosing graphic reference materials. In areas where U. S. map coverage is not available or is inadequate, foreign-produced graphics may be used.

(3) Research for foreign-produced graphics will be conducted by the DIA Production Center, and the identification of available materials will be provided to participating elements along with ADPS coding instructions for each scale series.

2. Format for Graphic References:

a. NON-ATMP GRAPHIC REFERENCE: 29 Character-Positions (Alpha, Numeric, Blank, or Special Characters).

(1) This field is used to indicate the source of coordinates when the graphic was not produced under the Air Target Materials Program (ATMP).

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(2) This field is coded as follows:

(a) Character-positions 1-2 (alpha): Producer. One or two alpha characters indicating producer of graphic being referenced. One of the following codes may be used:

Producer	Code Pos. 1	Code Pos. 2
U. S. Air Force, Aeronautical Chart and Information Center	E	blank
U. S. Army Map Service	J	blank
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey	W	blank
U. S. Navy Oceanographic Office	G	blank
Country code of other producers	Two-letter geopolitical code which appears in DIAI 65-5 series.	

(b) Character-positions 3-6 (numeric): Scale number. Four numeric characters representing the scale number of the graphic in thousands preceded by zeros as necessary. For example, a 1:250,000 scale graphic will be entered as 0250.

(c) Character-positions 7-11 (alpha, numeric, blank, or special characters): Series. Five alpha, numeric, or special characters representing the series of a graphic for which designation is appropriate, or blanks. The first character must be placed in position 7.

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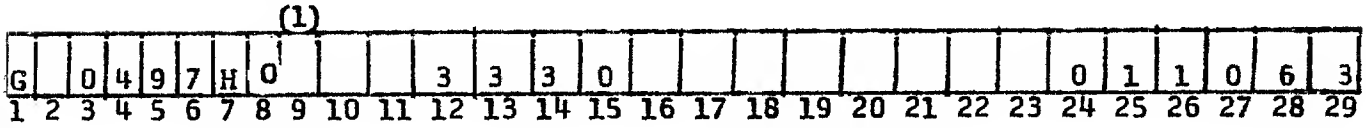
(d) Character-positions 12-23 (alpha, numeric, blank, or special characters): Sheet number or other producer. Twelve alpha, numeric, or special characters representing the sheet number of a graphic for which this designation is appropriate, or blanks. For other-produced graphics the organization producing the graphic may be entered in these character-positions. The first character must be placed in position 12.

(e) Character-positions 24-25 (numeric or blank): Edition number. Two numeric characters (if less than 10 preceded by zero) representing the edition number of the graphic, as appropriate, or blank.

(f) Character-positions 26-29 (numeric): Edition date. Four numeric characters representing the month and year of the graphic. The month is entered in character-positions 26 and 27; only the numeric characters 00-12 may be used. When no month of publication is reflected for a graphic, use zero-zero (00). The last two figures of the year are entered in character-positions 28 and 29.

a. FORMAT: Examples



Format example shows U. S. Navy Oceanographic (H.O.) Chart Scale 1:497,000, Sheet Number 3330, 1st Edition, Oct. 1963.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
E		1	0	0	0	W	A	C			0	8	1	5									0	5	0	1	6	2

Format example shows an entry for a World Aeronautical Chart (WAC) produced by ACIC. WAC 0815, 5th Edition dated January 1962. Scale 1:1,000,000.

(3)

E		1	0	0	0	0	N	C			K	-	1	0										0	1	0	3	6	2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Format example shows an entry for an Operational Navigation Chart (ONC) produced by ACIC, Scale 1:1,000,000, Series ONC, Sheet Number K-10, Edition 1 dated March 1962.

(4)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
E		0	2	5	0	P	C				0	2	5	1		A		I							0	8	6	0

Format example shows an entry for a USAF Pilotage Chart (PC) produced by ACIC, Scale 1:250,000, Series PC, Sheet Number C251 A I dated August 1960.

(5)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
E		0	2	5	0	A	G	C			N	E		4	9	-	2						0	1	0	2	8	3

Format example shows an entry for a USAF Aeronautical (Air Ground) Chart produced by ACIC, Scale 1:250,000, Series AGC, Sheet Number NE 49-2, 1st Edition dated February 1963.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
E		0	5	0	0	A	C				0	3	2	5		A								0	1	1	1	5	9

Format example shows an entry for a USAF Aeronautical Approach Chart produced by ACIC, Scale 1:500,000, Series AC, Sheet Number 0325 A, 1st Edition dated November 1959.

(7)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
J		0	2	5	0	E	-	5	0	2	N	F		1	7	-	6						0	1	1	0	6	2

Format example shows U. S. Army Map Service Map on La Habana (Havana) Cuba, Scale 1:250,000, Series E-502, Sheet Number NF 17-6, 1st Edition, October, 1962.

(8)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
U	S	0	0	1	2	T	T	I			0	8	1	8	0	6	1	0	D	0	0	1			0	1	6	2

Format example shows an entry for a Tactical Target Illustration (TTI), produced by Atlantic Intelligence Center (US), Scale: 1:12,500, Series TTI Sheet Number 0818/0610/D001, produced January 1962.

(9)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
U	S	3	0	4	1	A	T	L	A	S	N	A	T		(		O	G		3	4				0	4	6	3

Format example shows an ent for National Geographic Society Atlas Plate 34, of April 19 Scale 1:3,041,280, Series Atlas, Sheet Number NAT GEOG 34 or Scandavia dated April 1963.

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(10)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
H	A	0	0	0	2	C	I	T	Y		I	N	S	T		D	E		S	T	A	T			0	1	5	4

Format example shows Foreign Produced Map (Haiti), Institut Haitien De Statistique Ville De Aquin, Echelle, 1:2,500, Dessine par: Joseph J. Charles, 9 January 1954.

(11)

M	X	0	1	0	0	H	0		1	5	Q	-	G	(	8	)										0	0	5	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Format example shows Foreign Produced Map (Mexico), Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Punta Roca Partida (Ver.) 15Q-g(8) Secretaria De Recursos Hidraulicos, Scale: 1:100,000, 1958.

c. ATMP GRAPHIC REFERENCE: 27 Character-Positions (Alpha or Numeric)

(1) This field is used for citing the ATMP graphic used for plotting the category coordinates. Instructions on entry of non-ATMP graphics are described separately. This field is coded as follows:

(a) Character positions 1-10 (numeric): Bombing Encylopedia number which identifies material on which installation was plotted. Blanks are not permitted.

1 Character positions 1-4 (numeric): WAC number.

a WAC number of the chart on which the installation is located.

b Leading zeros are required for all WAC numbers of less than four numeric characters.

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2 Character positions 5-10 (numeric): Installation number of the air target material.

a For all coordinated pattern graphics (such as series 200 and 50 charts) insert the number zero (0) in all six positions. This also applies to nonstandard pattern (Z type) graphics.

b For target centered graphics (such as series 100's and 25's) insert the target number of the target for which the graphic is prepared.

(b) Character-positions 11-13 (numeric): Series.

1 Codes selected from the following table will be used to designate the series.

2 One of these codes must appear.

3 Blanks are not permitted in character-positions 1-13.

Series	Code
200	200
50	050
100	100
25	025

(c) Character position 14 (alpha or blank): Producer.

1 One alpha character indicating producer of the material on which the installation is plotted, or blank.

2 One of the following producer codes may be used:

Producer	Code
ACIC	E
NAVY	G
PACAF	F
[redacted]	25X1A
SAC	R
TAC	T
USAFE	A

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3 This column may be left blank.

(d) Character-positions 15-18 (numeric or blank): Sheet numbers.

1 Sheet number of material if material has sheet number. Otherwise leave blank.

2 Coded as shown by material type in the following table:

Series	Character-positions	
	15-16	17-18
200	Series 200 sheet number	Blank
50	Series 200 sheet number or blank in some cases for domestics	Series 50 sheet number
100	Blank	Series 100 sheet number or blank
25	Blank	Series 25 sheet Number or blank

3 Leading zeros will be used for sheet numbers less than 10.

(e) Character-position 19 (alpha or blank): Suffix. The alpha character Z is entered to indicate any deviation from standard framing of the coordinated series 200 chart, e.g., expanded sheets, transposed sheets, or sheets with inserts.

(f) Character-position 20 (numeric): Edition number.

(g) Character-positions 21-24 (numeric): Edition date.

1 Character-positions 21-22: Month, from 01 to 12.

2 Character positions 23-24: Year (last two numeric characters, e.g., 63 for 1963).

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(h) Character position 25 (alpha or blank)

1 One alpha character indicating the security handling of the graphic.

2 One of the following handling codes may be used:

Handling	Code
No Foreign Dissemination (Domestic)	D
No Foreign Dissemination	S
No Foreign Dissemination	25X1A
No Foreign Dissemination	
No Foreign Dissemination	
No Foreign Dissemination	
No Foreign Dissemination	
No Foreign Dissemination	
No handling notice on graphic	X

3 This column may be left blank.

(i) Character-position 26: Unused. Leave blank.

(j) Character-position 27 (alpha): Source. No longer entered. The alpha character "X" indicates that the source of the data was generated from the Air Target Materials File (ATMF).

d. Format: Example for ATMP

SOURCE OF COORDINATES: MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION																										
BE NUMBER																										
0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		1	8				3	0	4	6	3				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

The format example shows an entry of WAC 0051 series 200, sheet 18, 3rd edition, dated April 1963.

3. For a presentation of coordinate validity symbology see TAB G.

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TAB "F"

CONSOLIDATED FORMAT REQUIREMENTS

N = Numeric
A = Alphabetic
N/A = Alpha-numeric
X = Not used (Reserved)

1. INSTALLATION IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
N	N	N	N	A/N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X

2. FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
N	N	N	N	N	X	X

3. INSTALLATION NAME

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N

28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

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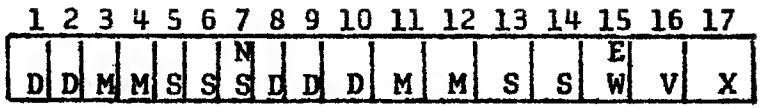
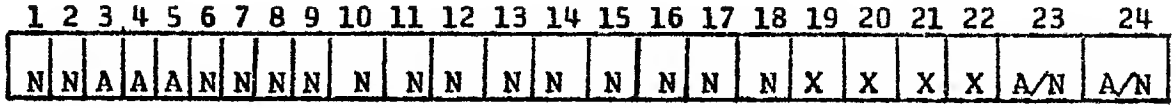
4. COORDINATES

A. GEOGRAPHIC



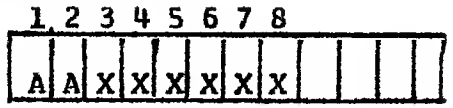
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
D	D	M	M	S	S	N/S	D	D	D	M	M	S	S	E/W	V	X

B. UTM GRID



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
N	N	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	X	X	A/N	A/N

5. COUNTRY CODE



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	A	X	X	X	X	X	X

NOTE: See Detailed Coding Information on these fields in TAB "G".

For detailed format for graphic references see TAB "E" pages 3-11.

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TAB "G"

FORMAT CODING REQUIREMENTS

1. Installation Identification Number.

a. Character-position 1-4 (numeric): Four numeric characters indicating WAC chart.

b. Character-position 5 (alpha, numeric): One alpha or numeric character representing the first position of the installation number.

c. Character-positions 6-10 (numeric): The last five digits of the installation number.

d. Character-positions 11-12 (numeric): Reserved for future expansion.

FORMAT:

(1)

BE NUMBER											
0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Format example shows an installation assigned the target number 000010 within WAC0051.

(2)

BE NUMBER											
0	5	8	5	0	0	8	0	0	0	X	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Format example shows an airfield assigned within WAC0585.

(3)

BE NUMBER											
1	0	5	5	0	0	9	9	9	9	X	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Format example shows a place name assigned within WAC1055.

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

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(5)

BE NUMBER											
0	2	3	2	F	0	6	7	5	2	X	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Format example shows a target in the FSTL only which has been assigned F-number 06752.

(6)

BE NUMBER											
0	2	3	1	S	0	0	0	0	5	X	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Format example shows an installation in the PROL only which has been assigned S-number 00005 within WAC0231.

2. Functional Classification: 7 Character-Positions (Numeric).

a. Functional classification is coded as follows:

(1) Character-positions 1-5 (numeric): Category Code. Five numeric characters representing one of the functional classifications of the installation obtained from the Handbook for Installation Naming and Functional Classification.

(2) Character-positions 6-7: Reserved for future expansion.

b. FORMAT:

Category Code						
4	1	1	1	0	X	X

Format example shows a category code for a broadcast station (transmitting site).

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3. Installation Name: 38 Character-Positions (Alpha, Numeric).

a. Character-positions 1 must be alphabetic and character-positions 2-38 may be alpha, numeric or blank.

b. Refer to discussion in body of report for special coding restrictions.

c. FORMAT:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
S	E	R	A	F	I	M	O	V	K	A		P	E	T	R	O	L	E	U	M

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	P	R	O	D	U	C	T	S		S	T	R		P	U	G

The format example shows petroleum storage partially underground.

4. Coordinates.

a. Geographic: 17 Character-Positions (Alpha, Numeric, Special Characters, or Blank).

(1) This format is used to enter the coordinates of the functional center of the installation as derived from the graphic reference cited. For details on the selection of reference points for coordinates consult the DIA Point Reference Guide Book.

(2) Geographic coordinates are coded as follows:

(a) Character-positions 1-17 (alpha, numeric, special characters, or blank): Category (functional) coordinates are entered.

1 Blanks are not permitted in character-positions 1-15. Character-position 16 may be blank. Character-position 17 is always blank.

2 Leading zeros are used as necessary.

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(b) Character-positions 1-7 (alpha, numeric, or special characters): Latitude.

1 Character-positions 1-2 (numeric): Two numeric characters for degrees.

2 Character-positions 3-4 (numeric): Two numeric characters for minutes.

3 Character-positions 5-6 (numeric or special characters): Two numeric characters, one numeric character and the special character slash (/), or two slashes, for seconds. The following coding combinations are permissible:

a 00 to 59 for coordinates to seconds.
b 0 / (zero-slash) for approximate coordinates.
c // (slash-slash) for coordinates for city center (BGN place name).

4 Character-position 7 (alpha): One alpha character, either N for north or S for south.

(c) Character-positions 8-15 (alpha, numeric, or special characters): Longitude.

1 Character-positions 8-10 (numeric): Three numeric characters for degrees.

2 Character-positions 11-12 (numeric): Two numeric characters for minutes.

3 Character-positions 13-14 (numeric or special characters): Two numeric characters, one numeric character and the special character slash (/), or two slashes, for seconds. The following coding combinations are permissible:

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a 00 to 59 for coordinates to seconds.
b 0/ (zero-slash) for approximate coordinates.
c // (slash-slash) for city center coordinates.

(d) Character-position 15 (alpha): One alpha character, either E for east or W for west.

(e) Character-position 16 (alpha, blank, or special character): Validity. One of the following validity codes may appear:

Code	Meaning
A	Adequate
C	City center coordinates (not origin of R-95)
F	Fair
I	Inadequate
M	Machine generated
P	Most probable position
S	Mensurated coordinates (metric coordinates)
V	Precise installation position coordinates within 1,000 feet with 90% assurance
X	Precise installation position coordinates within a range greater than 1,000 but not greater than 3,000 feet with 90% assurance.
Z	Precise installation position coordinates greater than 3,000 feet with 90% assurance.
*	Coordinates fall outside area annotated on graphic, but are considered correct.

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(f) Character-position 17: Unused. Leave blank.

(3)

556 Category Coordinates																	
Latitude						N/S	Longitude							E/W	V	S	
4	0	4	0	4	0	N	0	1	6	1	6	2	1	E	F		

The format example shows category (functional) coordinates of 40 degrees, 40 minutes, and 40 seconds north latitude and 16 degrees, 16 minutes, and 21 seconds east longitude with fair validity.

(4) Coordinates are edited on a logical basis (less than 60 minutes, etc.) and for consistency in the seconds position (both latitude and longitude must be 0/ or // if one position is such). Coordinates are also validated against the BE number to see if they fall in the specified WAC.

(5) Whenever a change is made in a single character-position of this item, the entire item must be resubmitted.

b. UTM GRID: 24 Character-Positions (Alpha or Numeric).

(1) This format is utilized for complete unambiguous representation of UTM coordinates of any point in the world.

(2) UTM Grid is coded as follows:

(a) Character-positions 1-8 denote the 6- by 8-degree UTM Zone.

1 Character-positions 1-2 (numeric): UTM Zone column. Two numeric characters representing the 6-degree UTM Zone column. UTM 6-degree zone columns read left to right from the 180-degree meridian. The numeric characters 01 through 60 are the only characters permitted.

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2 Character-position 3 (alpha): UTM Zone row. One alpha character representing the 8-degree row from C through X (omitting I and O).

(b) Character-positions 4-5 (alpha): 100,000-meter grid. The alpha characters representing the 100,000 meter grid, the first indicating the column and the second, the row.

(c) Character-positions 6-11 (numeric): UTM easting. Six numeric characters representing the UTM easting in meters.

(d) Character-positions 12-18 (numeric): UTM northing: Seven numeric characters representing the UTM northing in meters.

(e) Character-positions 19-22 Unused. Leave blank.

(f) Character-positions 23-24 (alpha or numeric): UTM spheriod. Two alpha or two numeric characters representing the UTM spheriod are coded as follows:

Code	Spheriod
IN	International
BE	Bessel
EV	Everest
58	Clarke 1858
66	Clarke 1866
80	Clarke 1880

(3)

3	5	V	M	E	4	1	6	7	3	4	6	4	6	7	6	8	5	X	X	X	X	I	N
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

The format example indicates that the location of the installation geographic coordinates is in UTM Grid Zone 35V, in 100,000-meter

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grid area ME, with an easting of 416,734 meters and a northing of 6,467,685 meters in the international spheriod.

5. Country Code: 2 Character-Positions (Alpha).

a. The country code consists of two alpha characters entered in character-positions 1 and 2.

b. Additional character-positions may be reserved for local adaptation for identification of inter- or intra-country areas of special interest as required.

c. FORMAT:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
U	R										

Format example shows a country code UR for USSR.

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